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TOLEPHONE NUMBERS. SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1901.

MAY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr. Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete coales of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1991, all in regular editions, was as per schedule helow:

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873,660	19 Sunday . 100,715
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	24 72,780
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Net number distributed 2,325,421 Average daily distribution 75,013 And said W. B. Carr further mys that ne number of copies returned or reported neold during the month of May was

Less all copies spoiled in print-

W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of May, 1901.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My
term expires April 25, 1905.

FOR BETTER FENDERS.

In its report to the City Council concerning the street car fenders now in use in St. Louis, the Board of Public Improvements recommends only one pattern now in use. All the others are emped as inadequate..

As the Council by resolution asked for the report from the board there is reato believe that action of importance will be taken in regard to the matter. The sentiment of the community is in favor of measures to protect life and

It will take careful study to perfect and regulate street car traffic under new conditions. The city expects the Muipal Assembly to aid every effort toward improvement. In the official acthus far taken there is the p which will guard the public without in justice to the railroad companies.

AND THE PEOPLE PROFIT.

Even surpassing the general satisfation naturally caused by a legitimate in crease of the city's revenue amounting to a yearly total of \$191,455.02 will be the comfort contained in the knowledge that the entire income of the municipali ty will, under Mayor Wells's administration, be used in an honest and business like manner for the benefit of the con munity instead of for the enrichment of a machine gang of professional politi-

Mayor Wells is daily furnishing pro of his determination and ability to ren der a public service as St. Louis's chief executive. His administration will be performance of official duty a trained in- for that purpose. telligence of a high order. His loyalty to the city in which he was born and bred is of that sterling character which guarantees his faithfulness in every detall of his work as Mayor. He has no political axes to grind, no party or pernal machine to serve at the expense

So convincing have been the proofs already furnished by Mayor Wells of his high conception of duty and his ability to live up to that conception in his acts that even his political enemies are now giving him just credit for valuable service to the community. It has become the general conviction that St. Loui now has a Mayor who will manage the city's affairs for the public good. And this is a conviction infinitely comforting at the close of a regime of disaster and decay and in the dawn of the new era made possible for St. Louis by the

There is small probability of an im diate shrinkage of the fuel supply in this country, judging from the annual report issued by Edwin W. Parker, Statistician of the United States Geolog ical Survey, which has just been issue by the Government. Not only has there been no lack of coal in the old fields, but the discoveries of oil have made pro-

tion of coal for 1900 exceeded that of any other country. The aggregate out-put was 267,542,444 short tons, an excess over 1899 of 13,802,452 tons. This gain of 5 per cent over the preceding last spring. . year in production was less than the product was \$297,920,000, estimated on rd the cars at the mines.

Attention is called to the fact that the operatives made less money in 1800 than in 1900, not only because the production was greater last year, but because wages were raised in 1899 on contracts that

had been adjusted so that few opera- premium on this amount, so that the

tives lost money on the output. Pennsylvania, as of old, leads in the production of coal in this country, its of the price paid. utput aggregating 137 millions of tons. Virginia is next and Ohio is fourth. Missouri's product was only 3,269,491 tons, yet this State is acknowledged to have some of the richest coal deposits in the country. Kansas exceeded Missouri by one million tons; Kentucky, Maryland | the maintenance of the property.

Missouri or Kansas. creased within the next few years. The encouragement given to official investigution by the last General Assembly should make the unopened mines profitable sources of investment. The vast veins of coal in different parts of the State need only the development of capital and labor to bring the fuel to the surface.

A GROWTH IN METHODS.

After fifty years of existence, the started out to complete the second half to the cause of young manhood. The lant to that purpose. Ideas and purrholesome regard for the practical side of the case which has come to be regarded as one of the principal characteristics of the organization.

This appreciation of the practical in religious work has not always been prominent in the association that has now completed its first half century with such eclat. For the first twenty years-almost thirty-five-young men averse to prudishness were not in- stand for such foolishness. It is reason clined to visit the rooms of a Y. M. C. A. able to suppose that Mr. Morgan real-As the purpose of the organization was izes this fact. not only to keep Christian young men in the faith but to convert those not already religious, the purposes of the organization were in great part defeated.

No wonder that for a few years there was languid interest in the work and plans of the association outside those directly identified with its management. Fortunately, a different spirit was soon manifest. To combat the influences of the world, some worldly sense was ab- the real thing. sorbed. With what benefit may be udged by a visit to any modern associa-

Nowadays, the home of the Y. M. C. A. is a club for young men who other-wise would be surrounded by corrupting influences. The Christian spirit is there every whit as strong as in former years, but the repellent element is lacking. Instead of inexperienced volunteer secretaries who devoted their spare time to the work in the rooms, salaried men are employed who are thoroughly trained in the art of making the rooms pleasant and inviting. Religion is not "stuck" at the young men who visit the wellequipped gymnasiums, reading-rooms, lectures or classes.

True, the influence is there and in more vital form. The better life is made attractive instead of repulsive. Young men of spirit and buoyancy have replaced the distinctly devotional characters whose intentions were far better than their methods. The association has proved that it is capable of growth. With the example of the last twentyfive years to urge it forward, there is reason to believe that the next fifty years will see even greater things accomplished.

FOR THE NEW SOUTH.

Importance attaches to the Southern Industrial Convention now in session i Philadelphia. The deliberations of the representative business men gathered last week from every State in the South will result in a cementing of the com-mercial ties that bind them together as well as in practical plans toward making markets and getting transportation thereto in better fashion than at present. Of prime interest are the efforts being

made to open an Isthmian canal. The wonderful development in all parts of the South, especially in the manufacture of cotton, makes the importance of securing easy passage to the Orient a vital question. Civil engineers have appeared before the convention in advocacy of the Nicaragua route in the expectation that memorable for the best results known the influence of the members will be put in local history. He is devoting to his behind the efforts to secure legislation

Southern ports are demanding me than usual attention, the failure of the recent "Pork Bill" adding zeal to shippers in their efforts to secure adequate harbor facilities. It is expected that a committee appointed to investigate conditions regarding Southern rivers and harbors and to recommend practical and systematic improvements will have a power for good in Congress when the

matter next comes up for consideration.

Advancement made during the last decade has shown that the facilities for getting the products of the South to foreign, and even to Northern markets in the United States, must be vastly improved. The Government has given an attention to Southern ports entirely below their importance to trade. Until the routes by sea are bettered the South will continue to wage an uphill fight against.

These problems and many others are being considered by the Industrial Convention. The push and vim and hope fulness that are now characteristic of the Southerner will find ample scope in their discussion. The good that may be accomplished will be judged by the results seen in after years.

Forecasts relative to the effect that the purchase of the Leyland steamship line by J. Pierpont Morgan will have on a ship-subsidy bill are varied. The Lon-don Economist believes that the next Congress will give the ships recently purchased an American registration and a share in the bounty proposed by the Hanna-Payne bill that failed of passage

Reason for the belief of the Economis gain in value, which exceeded 16 per is found in the fact that Mr. Morgan cent. The total value of last year's coal paid considerably more than a normal price for the line. The Leyland com pany has been a remarkably succes venture. The stock was in the hands of comparatively few people, who watered it judiciously, always keeping within the margin of profit. The actual paid-in apital is a very small part of the nominal capital, yet Mr. Morgan paid a

sum which would be required to replace the purchased vessels is only a fraction

This fact alone, the Economist rea-Illinois, which stands second, produced sons, is sufficient reason for Mr. Morgan only about one-fifth as much. West and his associates to seek a subsidy The reckless price that he paid for the stock, far above what any other capitalist would have given, in the eyes of the English review makes the help of this Government almost necessary for

and Wyoming producing amounts of There is plausibility in the deductions coal intermediate between the two of the London journal, yet there is good States. Alabama, Colorado, Indiana and reason to doubt whether the Economist lowa exceeded the product of either has grasped the real situation. For one thing, the price that Mr. Morgan paid There is reason to believe that the coal for the line or that he may pay for product of Missouri will be greatly in- others will have little effect on the efforts of his associates to pass a subsidy bill if they think that it can be done. A subsidy is simply so much profit to the owners of the ships. The problem is simply a mercenary one with the promoters. No one dreams for a minute that any other motive is para-

The high price that Mr. Morgan paid for the Leyland line may be accounted for when the other plans of the billiondollar Steel Trust are considered. The Young Men's Christian Association has trust now owns ships on the lakes. Transportation facilities are desired on of the century with increased devotion the sea. Ultimate circumnavigation of the globe is among the possibilities. convention in Boston has been a stimu- With such ends in view, Mr. Morgan could well afford to pay more than the poses have been canvassed with a cost of replacement for the Leyland

> If another ship-subsidy bill is introduced, which is entirely problematical, it is hard to see how the purchase of the powerful sea line will benefit the friends of the measure. The expenditure of such vast sums does not indicate the weakness that the Hanna-Payne-Morgan people would have the American public suppose. The people do not care to

A CHANGE OF HEART.

Strange reports are coming from the theatrical managers. If the stories did not seem to be so well authenticated there would be good reason to doubt There are two kinds of reports that drift out from behind the little door-the ad vertising "fake" news and the genuine article. The latest reports seem to be

For instance, Mr. Beerbohm Tree tells his London friends that he has made enough from his Shakespearean produc tions to cover his losses on modern plays. Two actresses who were supposed to have made fortunes in "L'Aiglon" last year will give us "Romeo and Juliet" on a grand scale when one learns the tongue of the other. Another star is planning for a presentation of "The Taming of the Shrew."

Of living evidence, we saw short tours made by second-rate Shakespearcan stu-dents in which "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice" and "Romeo and Juliet" delighted the box-office and the players alike. William of Avon seems to be in favor with the managers whose business it is to look after the shekels.

All this has a meaning. Men who are in the "show" business for the money do not take up with such an ancient old codger as Shakespeare simply to save royalties. There is money in the proposition. Unless there comes a glut in the world's taste, the playwright's mentor will be the rage.

Does it mean that the fickle public taste has grown tired of "Wheels Within Wheels," of "Sapho," of "The Turtle." and the scores of "problems" thrown at us for the last few seasons? Has ther come a lull in this art for art's sake wherein the sex seems to be the most artful thing that ever struck the 'uman 'eart? Has satiety dulled desire for the merbid and sensuous?

Evidently that is practically the case. For a while at least the public and the stage will be together in an effort to be

Editor Pearson, in advising that all Boer prisoners should "be lined up and probably forgets that the Boers could play that little game with several thousand English prisoners.

A total of \$273,590,876 was paid out last year by the life insurance com panies. The amount paid into the life companies is not given, but the accoun was not closed in red ink.

While the rate of taxation in St. Louis has decreased, the amount of taxes will be increased by about \$190,000. That is the practical sort of prosperity that commends itself to citizens.

British merchants who are assured that trade with South Africa will improve as soon as the war closes are naturally asking when the war will close.

According to Surgeon Welch, Island of Leyte has had a precious lot of American officers in charge of the port. The world of graft is a big place.

It is not very many people who can afford to pay ten millions of dollars for a degree from a university. Yet no one will grudge Carnegie his new title.

St. Louis teachers may take their sum mer's vacation with the assurance that a few extras may be added to include the 5 per cent increase in salary.

Any attempt to lay street car tracks in Forest Park will meet with the indignation of the people. The World's Fair will not affect this fact. Attractions for the Fair are forthcom-

ing with a facility that is beginning to show what wonderful resources lie in St. Louis brains. Kaiser Wilhelm, having congratulated the Y. M. C. A. convention, may now proceed to build up that trade alliance

Texas pears have arrived on the mar ket a fortnight shead of time. However Texas is not doing things backwardly

That American who has offered 25,-600 for a titled English chaperon must have a daughter who doesn't know how

Mayor Tom L. Johnson evidently does not think that the Governorship of Ohio is the kind of gift horse that it pays to

Reports from the cotton field indicate that there will be another winter of bril-

INTERESTING LITTLE FAMILY FIGHT IN PROGRESS BETWEEN KERENS AND AKINS

Rival Republican Leaders of the State Are Quarreling Pettily About "Patronage"-Each Has Senatorial Nomination Dreams - Decadence of the Merchants' League Club and the Passing of the Ziegenhein Eiement.

considerable to say, it was plain that Colonel Kerens's influence dominated the meeting. Those who are holding Federal positions feel that they are largely indebted to him, while those who hope to be provided for are alert to please him. Mr. Akins has been playing to very slim houses,

Immediately following the last election. Mr. Akins undertook to convert the State Committee into a patronage association. He gave it out that the committee head-quarters in the Lindell Hotel would be open day and night, and that hungry Republicans would be welcomed there and afforded an opportunity to present their forded an opportunity to present their claims for offices. This was intended as a notice to Colonel Kerens that he was not the whole show in Missouri, and unless he recognized some other authority than his own sweet will in the matter of doling out of the Colonel again appeared at Jef-ferson City. Akins will fail. Even so as tute a political boss in this State Council Kerens's career as a printed and kept in they could be organized and

There is a nice little family fight in progress between Colonel R. C. Kerens, Republican National Committeeman, and Thomas J. Akins, chairman of the Republican of the Republican State Committee, as to who shall lican State Committee, as to the result of several party organs running at cross-purposes in St. Louis The State, and, of course, under the present administration this carries party patronage with it. Otherwise, there is no accounting for the efforts Colonel Kerens and that St. Louis is to have another Republican weekly newspaper. The use the language of a well-known Republican, "or keep both fore feet and his mouth of the trough all the time." To grab three publican," and it will be edited by a well-known newspaper and of this city. As yet it is not known whether it will esponse the considerable to say, it was plain that Colonel Kerens or stand in with the considerable to say, it was plain that Colonel Kerens or stand in with the considerable to say, it was plain that Colonel Kerens or stand in with the considerable to say, it was plain that Colon

The natural supposition is that it will be an organ of the "ins." as the provender is supposed to be the best in that direction. Moreover, it is argued that Colonel Kerens is in need of an organ to make him acceptable to the country Republicans.

A good many are at a loss to understand why there should be such an unseeming scramble between the Republicans over the nomination for United States Senator. But that her proventies that the state of the series of the

Zegenhein machine. It has been a hard matter to get a handful of members to gether. Those who still make some pretense of keeping up the organization are casting about for cheap quarters in s ms dance hall in South St. Louis, es ine old quarters at Eighteenth and Olive streets are confident authority to large and

It is interesting to recall the fact that rent to pay. Should Mr. Akins secure the guardianship of the Merchan's' Leagua Club in its present dilapidated condition, it is thought he will incur liabilities far in excess of the assets.

It is predicted that with two elements of the Republican party at loggerheals in this State. Chauncey I. Filley eliminated, and the Ziegenhein machine, as Doctor Wait ex-pressed it, "on the bum," the public will be afforded no little amusement during the next eighteen months. Most of the resi-dents of the city and State are chiefly in-terested in the World's Fair, but the ceram-ble between the Republican leaders to ob-tain smiles from the administration at Early last spring the Political Review, a Republican weekly paper, was ushered into life at the Republican State headquarters. Indications suggest that there is something more than an empty honor, go-called, and they say if he is wise he will thing more than an empty honor, go-called, and they say if he is wise he will take the remainder of his time to formulation at the senatorial caucus nomination of the lating plans of retreat and aring for the Washington will insure recreation from more important matters.

SIR HENRY IRVING'S SON WRITES A BOOK ON CRIMINOLOGY.

HAS MADE A STUDY OF REAL VILLAINS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACTING THE PARTS OF MIMIC ONES WITH GREATER REALISM.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.
Henry B. Irving, the famous actor-knight's eldest son, who has scored not a few successes in polished-villain parts, has, through the study of criminals, their ways and doings, which he has found necessary to thoroughly fit himself for his character creatiens, become an acknowledged specialist in criminology.

As the result of his researches he has written a book on the subject, entitled "Studies of French Criminals of the Nineteenth Century." This work, which is prepared in a bright, chatty manner, more in the style of a romantic bit of fiction than a dry and unpleasant recogd of criminals lives, has attracted considerable attention

lives, has attracted considerable attention in London, where it has just been published. The fact that Mr. Irving was educated for and called to the bar lends additional imand called to the bar lends abditional im-portance to his studies, as he has not only brought to bear on them the analytical and impressionable characteristics of the actor, but also the trained powers of the legal

to take his work on the stage to the seri-ous extent of making a life study and writ-ing about the class of characters in real life that he enacts in the mimic world that a chat with Mr. Irving regarding his hob-by, if it may be so called, should prove

At the Garrick Club the other afternoon Mr. Irving was found much engrossed in the study of a new part. He cheerfully laid aside the manuscript, however, when arked to reply to a question regarding his criminal studies.

"It is my opinion that the actor must get as close to nature at all times as it is pos-

as close to nature at all times as it is pos-sible for him to do, and if his field on the stage be in the line of heavy or polished villain parts, then in my belief real cul-prits, as original characters, stand forward on the canvas of humanity as prominent subjects for the actor's special study. "As for myself, I have always been inter-ested in criminal trials and characters, and

ested in criminal trials and characters, and should perhaps have made my studies in criminology just the same if my lot had been cast in other walks of life.

been east in other walks of life.

"In my book I amlyze the cynicism, refined cruelty and sheer brutality shown by abnormal criminals like Lacenaire. Troppman. Prado and Ravachol. In confining my published studies to French crimes, some of them sufficiently atrocicus in character. I had no intention of thereby suggesting that French crime is in its general complexion any more atrocious than English or that of any civilized nation. It is not; it is only more interesting, both from the individuality of its perpetrators and the methods



of legal investigation that are applied to it, its own superior strength for its own par next has in recent years attained to some dimensions, under the style of criminal an-thropology. But the results of this particu-lar science have been disappointing in the extreme. The attempt to connect by a

only the bare details of the actual crime that is the object of the inquiry, but the story of the life of the accused person. By inquisitorial methods, often startling to us, that story is dragged into the light of day and the criminal confronted in the most poignant fashion with the whole record of his past.

"The struggle that ensues in the Assine Court is almost invariably an exciting one, the national character responding with unfailing spirit to the stimulus of what most always be a dramatic situation.

"During my studies it has been my aim to

clination being toward my father's pres-fession, the stage.
"I made my first professional appearance under Mr. John Hare's management at the Garrick Theater, in "School," playing Leed Beaufoy, in September, 1991. After playing with Mr. Hare for a time, I determined to go into the Provinces to get a reperture experience, which it is impossible-for a young actor to obtain in London. For two years I played in the country a round of stock parts.

REMARKABLE LONG-DISTANCE RECORD OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

W. Webb, chief mechanical engineer of the London and Northwestern Railway, has designed a locomotive whose mileage from the date of being turned out of the works. February, 1882, to the latest report, far sur-passed all previous records of ground cover-

This engine, known as the Charles Dick-ens, runs up an average of 200,000 miles per annum, the usual number of miles covered in a year by the ordinary locomotive being "Mr. Webb is proud of the record made by the Charles Dickens and of the excellent state of repair which that engine was still

"She has covered over one million miles since her first trip," he remarked in the course of a conversation. "December of last year she turned in for repairs, and at that time her mileage had rolled up to 1,-

that time her mileage had rolled up to 1.777,756 miles.
"As soon as she was built she was sent
to Longsight, and as we were anxious to
determine the greatest amount of work the
Charles Dickens could accomplish in the
shortest possible time she was immediately
prepared for work. It was arranged that
the engine should run as often as possible
from Manchester to London and back for
a day's work.

a day's work.

"For this experimental work the Dickens was but in charge of our most skilled engineer, who was granted an assistant, the proposed work being more than one man could do and at the same time attend to the many wants of the engine. For a locomotive is like an animal in many respects; it must be fed, watered and allowed to rest at stated intervals, or it will break down.

"A few trial trips were made in February of '82, the year of its construction, but the

TONY'S GOOD FRIEND.

A cab driver of the nighthawk species, who begins to look for his prey even before the sun goes down, patronizes a little Italian bootblack named Tony. Every evening about 6 o'clock he pulls up in front of Tony's stand, climbs from his perch, seats himself in the chair and demands a shine. Tony always responds with great alacrity, but never gets any pay. Still be seems satisfied. "How is it you shine these shoes for nothing?" asked another customer one evening, as the Jehu climbed up to his seat and drove off. "Dat's a Jeem," replied Tony, smiling until his white teeth fairly gleamed. "Jeem is a ma frien," "Yes, he seems to be your friend," said the man in the chair. "You give him a shine every night, don't you? What has he ever done for you?" "Oh. Jeem. he's a all right," replied Tony. "He's a good-a fel. He say to me once: Tony, you give-a me a shine evera day, an' some-a time I tak-a you out as' give-a you a ride." "How long ago

engine opened its record on March 2 of that year. Taking the 7-45 a.m. train out of Manchester, the Dickers returned with the 4 o'clock out of London, and this work was kept up regularly until 1886, in fair weather and foul, in heavy snowstorms and severe rains, with the exception of forty-eight trips when the engine was on the 'sick list.' "In fact, the locomotive was so faithful and no well liked that the passengers traveling from Manchester to London or from the latter place to the former, instead of mentioning the time of the train on which they purposed to travel, would say: "We'fl go with Charles Dickens."

"On September 7, 1886, the locomotive was sent to Crewe to be repaired and generally everhauled, but was soon out on the road again. During its absence from its usual route many inquiries were sent into headquarters, asking the whereabouts of Charles Dickens and how soon it would be ready for active service again.
"It made in four years 1,327 journeys to Et ston and back, together with fifty-five other trips given in that period of time, an average dairy mileage of over 262 miles, which is a phenomenal run, 20 miles being considered a good day's run for the ordinary ergine.

"In addition to the 2,650 trips which the

which is a phenomenal run, 200 miles being considered a good day's run for the ordinary engine.

"In addition to the 2,650 trips which the Dickens made from Manchester to London and back, it has taken \$2 long distance trips, consuming 12,515 tons of coal and evaporating 13,32 tons of water. The mechanism of this engine differs but slightly from that of other locomotives, but so substantial and highly tested were the materials used that it has stood a strain which is unparalleled by any other engine in this country, or, to the best of my knowledge, in Americs.

"There may be locomotives on various roads which can equal the Charles Dickens in speed on a short run, and there may also be many that can make a record of 32 miles in a day, but there are none which can keep up this phenomenal rate day in and day out for nineteen successive years, with only occasional interruptions for necessary repairs."

was that." asked the customer. "Tree year ago," said Tony, still smiling. "Some-a time, Jeem, he tak-a me out. Jeem, he's a geod-a fel."—Philadelphia Record.

button on my coat."

Towne: "And wouldn't she do it?"

Prowne: "Yes, but I've just discovered that the button she sewed on my coat she cut from my vest."—Philadelphia Press.

WHY HE WAS CRANKY. Towne: "For goodness sake, what are you

turer is accustomed to wax cloquent over the graces of a certain lat woman, who gives many exhibitions a day on a station-ary bicycle. One night there was a tear in the speaker's eye and a quiver in his voice as he told of Mademoiselle's appearance before the crowned heads of Europe. "Yes, there was the Prince of Wales'

friend." he sobbed, with an emotional wave of the hand "He saw her, loved her, and would have followed her to America, but for the protestations of his mother, Queen

Victoria."
"Yis," supplemented the fair object of the Prince's affections, "Yis, he knowed a good thing whin he seen it." There wasn't a dry eye in the house.

EATEN UP BY INTEREST.

Joseph Rend tells a funny story recently narrated to him by Governor McCorkie of West Virginis, reports the Columbus (O.) Dispatch. A colored man was telling a white friend about another negro who owed him E and absolutely refused to pay the debt. The creditor dunned and dunned him, but all to no purpose. Finally the creditor went to his white friend, who is a lawyer, and poured his tale of woe into his ear.

his ear.

"Well," said the lawyer, "If he positively refused to pay you, what reason did he give?"

"Well, hoss," said the colored man, "he said he had owed me dat money fo' so long dat de interest had dun et it all up, and he didn't owe me a cent."

Open the door, let in the air; The winds are aweet, and the s fair.

Open the door, let in the sun; He hath a smile for every one; He hath made of the raindrops gold and

Open the door of the soul; let in Strong, pure thoughts which shall divine, And their fruit shall be sweeter than that of the vine. Open the door!

Open the door of the heart; let in Sympathy sweet stranger and kin, It will make the halls of the heart so

THE LIMIT.

Colonel Brage: "I've fought and bled fo my country, sir; I've--"
Alex Smart: "Yes, but did you ever help

DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE.

and affecting. But as they are narrated in the reports of a French criminal trial such stories are given with a completeness and wealth of detail unequaled by any other form of history. form of history.

"If men like Caesar Borgia or King John had appeared before a Cour d'Assisse how complete would be biographies that must ever remain tantalizing and unsatisfactory for leaf.

ck of materials!

or lack of materials:

"Whatever its faults—and they are fully recognised by more than one French critio—the French system of criminal procedure possesses one supreme merit from the point of view of the student of character. At the cost of much that is to our notions trivial and irrelevant, it tells in every trial not only the bare details of the actual crime

failing spirit to the stimulus of what mental always be a dramatic situation.

"During my studies it has been my aim to select for my special attention the carears of criminals who, by their social circumstances or individual characters, are removed from the category of ordinary malefactors. I have endeavored, in fact, to discover the most advanced and pronounced criminal types."

When asked for some particulars regarding his own career, Mr. Irving said:

"I was born in London in 1870, and educ-

"I was born in London in 1870, and educated at Mariborough College, and at New College, Oxford, where I took a B. A. degree in 1891, and M. A. in 1895. I was called to the bar in 1804, but never practiced, my inclination being toward my father's president the steament.

years I payed in the country a round of stock parts.

"In 1896 I returned to London and joined Mr. George Alexander at the St. James Theater, and I have been there ever since, Although I have played many parts, the characters in which I have made my greatest successes are those representing the ways and doings of polished villains."

any wuss'n what we are," said Pio

Pete.

"Oh, I during," answered Meandering Mike, "I've been tryin' fur some time to figger out how I never happened to be a burgiar. I never could make up me mind whether it was 'cos I'm too good or 'cos I ain't industrious enough."—Washington THE WISE PATHER.

"Say, pop!" said Wille, "is 'gent' short of

TRUE TO HIS WORD. "You know you said before election that you were a friend who would divide also last dollar with me."

"That's right," said Senator Sorghum, blandly; that's right. But it's going to be a good many years before I get down to my last dollar."—Washington Star.

my last dollar."—Washington Star.

Steting in the Barber's Chair.
Yes, sah; all sorts o' bahbahs find
A easy mark in dis yer town;
In many shops de boss is blind
An' lets sich hoboes come aroun'.
Dey could not hope in dis yer shop
To turn a rasah, bresh or shears;
'Tis quickly dey'd heah somepin' drop—
We don' give house room to such steers,
Yo' face is tendah, I reshahk;
It needs a light an' heerful hand,
While otheh faces nave a bahk
All kinds o' carvin' to withstand,
Excuse me; it to me appeahs
Some squirrel bahbah shave yo' last;
He's silced you, sah, beneath the yeahs;
He'd cut yo' throat, sah, ef he dast.
Some guy who lives by cuttin' sod,
Whitewashin', sah, or sawin' logs;
Some man, I guess, who totes de hod,
Or trims de lawns, or scrapin' hoses.
Yo' shave yo'self? Beg pardon, boes;
Excuse me ef I seem too fresh—
Heah, wake up, theah, yo' Chinese joss,
De gemmen's waitin' fo' de bresh!
—Indianapolis News.

"Tes," said Reverend Mr. Goodman, "I am sorry to say that there is a vast difference between my brother and myself. Two years ago we visited the Holy Land and the River Jordan. Naturally, when I came upon it I was lost in such a profound and reverential reverie that I paid no attention to George, and when I turned around he was gone."

"In such a sacred place he decided to commune alone, probably," suggested Mrs. Frontpeugh.

Frontpeugh.

"Well, no," answered the minister. "I do not think such a thought ever entered his head. He had hunted up a nice shady poot about fifty yards down and was later to the control of the later to the late